

Red Cross Week

President Wilson issued a proclamation on May 7, designating the week beginning May 20, as Red Cross Week and appealing to the American people in the name of the American Red Cross, whose campaign for a second hundred million dollar war fund will be carried on during that week. The proclamation follows in part:

PROCLAMATION

"Inasmuch as the War Fund of 1917, so generously contributed by the American people to the American Red Cross for the administration of relief at home and abroad has been practically exhausted * * *

"And, inasmuch as the year of our own participation in the war has brought unprecedented demands upon the patriotism and liberality of our people * * *

And, inasmuch as the duration of war and the closer cooperation of the American Red Cross with our own Army and Navy, with the governments of our Allies, and with foreign relief organizations, have resulted in the discovery of rare opportunities of helpfulness under conditions which translate opportunity into duty;

"And, inasmuch as the American Red Cross War Council and its Commissioners in Europe have faithfully and economically administered the people's trust;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of my authority, as President of the United States and President of the American Red Cross, I, WOODROW WILSON do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 20, 1918, as "Red Cross Week" during which the people of the United States will be called upon to give generously to the continuation of the important work of relieving distress, restoring the waste of war and assisting in maintaining the morale of our troops and peoples of our Allies by the manifestation of effort and sacrifice on the part of those who, though not privileged to bear arms, are of one spirit, purpose, and determination with our warriors.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Forty-second.

(Seal)

WOODROW WILSON

"By the President:

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

THE Y. M. C. A. ON THE BATTLE FRONT

In their fight against the Kaiser, American soldier boys under shell fire in France are being given all possible comforts and assistance, according to an announcement just received here from the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. At the present time, there are more than two hundred and fifty American Y. M. C. A. secretaries under shell fire. These men have been with Pershing's troops from the time they landed on foreign soil.

A total of \$5,000,000 is being expended monthly by the Army Y. M. C. A. in its work for the American troops at home and abroad. There are 2,500 Y. M. C. A. workers in France and England and 3,000 in American camps.

Because of the increasing need for men in this service and the force necessary to operate the entire canteen system in France, efforts are being made to enroll at least 4,000 more business and pro-

fessional men of high standing, who are willing to go to France for every kind of Y. M. C. A. service before July 1.

It is estimated that 8,000,000 feet of film are being exhibited weekly to the soldiers at home and abroad. A recent shipment of athletic equipment for the troops in France consisted of 79,680 baseballs, 12,000 bats, 10,000 gloves and mitts, boxing gloves, volley balls, and various other kinds of apparatus for promoting the play spirit among the troops in their leisure hours.

The Y. M. C. A. has established a chain of huts and dugouts along the front lines occupied by American troops "over there" and is meeting the needs of the Samoans as they take their places alongside their Allies. The Y. M. C. A. huts on the Russian front have been demolished by the German guns and the 150 secretaries there have retired before the advance of the Huns and are now established in Siberia awaiting an opportunity to return to Russia.

CONTENTS

PAGE 1. Red Cross Week, * Y. M. C. A. on the Battle Front, — Our Own State News; U. S. News and World News.

PAGE 2. Departmental Columns.

PAGE 3. Barbers as Slave Drivers, — Over There, — The War, the Farm and the Farmer, — Story, — A Matter of Postage.

PAGE 4. Local News.

PAGE 5. Local News Articles.

PAGE 6. Mountain Agriculture: What the South Must Do; Raising Poultry; Boys' Agricultural Club Work, — Foremost Fighting Men in the World, — Keep Your Mouth Shut in Public, — Available Surplus of Labor, — Home Department: Recipes for Conserving Pie Crusts; Sugar Saving; Recipes for Conserving Sweets.

PAGE 7. Sunday-school Lesson, — Temperance Notes, — Handicraft for Girls, — Uncle Sam's Food Lessons.

PAGE 8. Eastern Kentucky News Letters from twenty-three points.

duty when the time comes. All the weapon you will need is an open pocket-book well filled and a vision of the great needs. You will never live in a time when your dollars will do more for mankind than just now.

The announcement of our next serial, "Over There," you will find on page three. Don't fail to get the first chapter next week. It will give you a better idea of the real life of a soldier than any other account.

There are some very practical and useful articles on page six under Mountain Agriculture and the Home Department. Are you all keeping up with these good things each week? We know these are busy times but we can't afford to neglect our reading on subjects that mean dollars and cents to us in these times of stress.

A friend writes from Oakland, Calif.: "We are so glad to get The Citizen each week; it is just like a letter from my own dear town, Berea." This is only one of many echoes that come from afar. The boys "Over There" are getting their share of joy from these pages. Let's keep them happy with the good things from home.

Every one is interested in the big Red Cross Drive to begin next Monday. Get an inspiration from the local ads on page four and live up to this issue, and come out ready for

IN OUR OWN STATE

John T. Elam, of Henderson, was elected president of the Travelers' Protective Association, Kentucky Division, at the closing session in Louisville Saturday.

The county quotas showing the number of men remaining of the second draft call who will report at Camp Zachary Taylor the week of May 27-29, were announced last week by Maj. Henry Rhodes at Frankfort.

The 168th Infantry Brigade, made up of the 325th and 336th Infantries, will hike to Shellyville, the trip to be made the latter part of this week, perhaps. The distance is approximately thirty miles, and not less than two days will be consumed in covering it.

Removal of Arthur Yager of Georgetown, as Governor of Porto Rico was asked of President Wilson by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who charged the Kentuckian with incompetence in handling the labor situation in Porto Rico.

Orators of local and national reputation will carry to the people of Kentucky this week and next the message of the Red Cross and impress them with reasons why liberal response should be made to the President's call for another \$100,000,000 war relief fund.

As a final appeal to Louisville people, before the actual Red Cross campaign opens next Monday to raise the city's quota of \$320,000 toward the American Red Cross \$100,000,000 War Fund, a parade will be held Saturday. It gives promise of eclipsing any previous pageant held there.

Mother's day was observed Sunday at Camp Zachary Taylor, where the supply of 10,000 carnations was quickly exhausted, and in the city, where the pastors of many churches preached sermons appropriate to the occasion. Several programs were given by various organizations.

Among the eighty-four names of American soldiers on the casualty list reported Sunday is that of Wm. N. Myers, of Covington, Ky., who was wounded severely in action. Seventeen fatalities are included in the list, nineteen missing in action, eight wounded severely, and forty slightly wounded.

National Memorial day, May 30, is designated by President Wilson in a proclamation issued Saturday as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting. The people are asked to gather that day in their places of worship and pray for the victory of the American armies which will bring a peace founded upon mercy, justice and good will.

Memorial services for Col. William F. Guthrie, commandant of the 368th Engineers at the time of his death recently at Camp Zachary Taylor, were held at the camp Knights of Columbus building Sunday morning. Following mass by Chaplain Maloney, of the 333d Regiment, Chaplain Raphael paid a beautiful tribute to Col. Guthrie.

Forty-three woman physicians have been sent in foreign medical service by the American Red Cross, according to the Medical Advisory Committee to the Red Cross War Council. These women had not been sent as a unit, but as individuals. They are not only serving in France, but in other countries in which the Red Cross is giving medical relief.

The prize winners for the Junior Membership Furniture Competition are announced by the Red Cross. The junior members are constructing furniture for the fifty Red Cross convalescent houses which are being built this spring in fifty camps and convalescents of the United States. These houses are rest homes for the use of those men who have been ill or wounded and who, though recovered from their illness, are not strong enough to return to the strenuous life of the barracks. A Red Cross seal, showing the name of the school which constructed the furniture, is placed on the back of each piece.

A campaign to check the waste of (Continued on Page Five)

FIRST AMERICAN INDIAN AVIATOR



Flowert W. Ritchie, the first American Indian aviator to fight for the cause of democracy, and his wife. He joined the LaFayette escadrille and served with that corps until the American flying corps was formed. He is now flying for the latter corps and has been credited with downing a Boche plane.

Though she was born in Germany Mrs. Ritchie's sympathies are entirely with the allies.

HAS MANY RELATIVES

One Belonging to Infant is Over a Century Old.

Louise Alice Smidt of Los Angeles is only a few days old, but she already holds the record in relatives. She has 125 of them, and one of them is one hundred twelve years old. This "oldster" in the family is Mrs. Mary Chipp of Morgantown, Va., who is wee Miss Smidt's great-great-grandmother.

Moreover, Miss Smidt's great-grandmother is still living, as is also her grandmother. The first is eighty years of age; the second is fifty-two.

CALIFORNIA VALLEYS TO BE FOOD CENTERS

Government and State Spending Millions to Meet Necessities of Future.

Development of two California valleys capable of producing a large portion of the food supply of the whole nation in time of stress by control of floods is going forward through government and state agencies. The California debris commission, comprising three army engineers, will spend, all told, about \$11,200,000 on the project, half of this sum being furnished by the state of California and half by the federal government.

The work includes widening and deepening the mouth of the Sacramento river from Rio Vista to Collingsville, a distance of fifteen miles, and constructing four weirs between Sacramento City and Colusa, over which excess flood waters will be diverted into the by-pass system.

In addition, and in order to make the work effective and of value, about \$30,000,000 worth of work additional must be done in the construction of the river levees and by-passes.

This portion of the work is under direction of the state reclamation board and is paid for by assessment levied on private lands, in proportion to benefits received. The Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district comprising these benefited lands run through fourteen counties from Bakersfield to Fresno and include 1,750,000 acres.

Several million yards of debris have been removed from the Sacramento river since the inception of the work, it was stated today by Colonel Lewis H. Bland, corps of engineers, a member of the debris commission.

There is some evidence coming to light that the Bolsheviks are coming to work with the less radical republican element in Russia on more cordial terms, that promises better things for Russia. Their sphere of activity is being continually narrowed, however. The independence of Finland and Ukraine, the three large provinces abandoned by the Germans, are not likely to be all. The capture of Sebastopol by Germany will lead to the creation of a small state on the Black Sea and Siberia threatens to revolt. Thus are the Bolsheviks being hemmed in.

The Shah of Persia has shown considerable financial ability as well as good will by investing heavily in American Liberty Bonds. There may be other persons of means in various parts of the world who would like a safe investment. We do not need the money but would be willing to take care of it for a while. It is said the population of Ukraine will not accept any-

(Continued on Page Five)

The aged man was conscious on the operating table and watched the surgeon cut off both legs at the knee. When asked if he felt any pain, he shook his head and muttered, "Once a general anaesthetic was deemed inadvisable and what is known as a spinal anaesthetic was administered.

NAVY'S TRAINING BASE IN IRELAND

American Station on River Under Irish Cliffs.

HOUSE IN BIG OLD GRANARY

Naval Recruits From All Over United States Are Here Being Trained for the American Destroyers—Men Still Green to Things of the Sea Are Instructed in Methods of Fighting the Submarine.

The first United States naval training station in Ireland is built along the bank of a river under cliffs that reminds the Americans of the Palisades of the Hudson. Here naval recruits from all over the United States are being trained for the American destroyers, the most recent arrivals being 200 boys from Pensacola, Fla.

This naval barracks, which some of the older men call Cob Duck after a part of the New York navy yard, was formally commissioned with the arrival the other day from the United States of its commanding officer, a commander who came to the navy from Louisiana. He has a staff of a lieutenant, two ensigns, a paymaster and several surgeons, who can take care of several thousand men. They are instructing men still green to things of the sea in methods of fighting the submarines.

To the station, which covers five acres come the recruits from training stations in the United States. There are regulars, reserves and state militia, but their identity as such is lost here and they are all alike with the war lasts.

House in Big Old Granary.

These war-time sailors are housed in a big old granary which was the home of a famous Irish regiment. When the Americans came along the soldiers cheerfully moved on, for the submarine still is regarded as the most dangerous enemy over here, and men who come to fight it are welcomed. The granary is really four large buildings joined together. They are of rough stone, which makes the barracks appear not unlike some American prisons. The walls are three feet thick, and there are four floors. The Americans have whitewashed the walls and made a wonderful transformation in the place.

The men sleep in hammocks swung from the rafters in the ceiling. They eat at long mess tables from enamelled dishes and get the same food as those on the American ships, which is hard to beat nowadays in this particular part of the world.

Revelle is sounded at half-past five o'clock while outside it still is dark and cold. But these new war-time sailors rise without a murmur, dress, pack their hammocks out of the way and march to breakfast below as if they had been born to it. All the cooking is done outside the barracks where the Americans have set up a few field kitchens. They also use trench stoves for cooking bean soup and stews. The adaptability of these men is what first impresses the visitor. Many have given up lives of comparative luxury and ease to submit to naval discipline, which probably is less comfortable here than in the United States.

Kept in by Armed Guards.

The station is shut in by a high wall upon which armed sentries are posted. No liberty is permitted for visits in the village, which boasts 15 saloons and a shipyard. The only time the Americans are seen in the village streets is when a company of them passes through on a cross-country hike, a part of their daily routine.

The only liberty granted the recruits is to the more pretentious village a few miles down the river which is the base of the American destroyer flotilla. A seagoing tugboat makes one round trip a day with the liberty party. At the base village the recruits are free to visit the United States Naval clubhouse, the British Y. M. C. A. but or the two village movie shows. The liberty men leave the barracks each afternoon at five; the curfew rings for them at 11 at night, when they board the tug for the return voyage. For those not on liberty trips is sounded at the usual hour of nine.

The state of health of the men continues excellent, despite the raw, damp climate peculiar to this part of Ireland and the sick bay does a small business.

Blind, Wins Scholarship.

William C. Plunkett of Washington, D. C., the only blind undergraduate at Harvard, has won the Bassett scholarship and his name has been placed on the roll of honor.

The aged man was conscious on the operating table and watched the surgeon cut off both legs at the knee. When asked if he felt any pain, he shook his head and muttered, "Once a general anaesthetic was deemed inadvisable and what is known as a spinal anaesthetic was administered.

Herbend was born in France and served in the Franco-Prussian, Civil and Spanish-American wars.

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

WORLD NEWS

A second raid has been made on the German submarine bases and it is reported that the channel of Ostend is blocked by the sinking of a vessel filled with concrete. The loss of life was not so heavy as in the affair at Seesbruege. The success of the former attempt is admitted by the German papers, and it is used as an incentive to stir the navy into greater activity.

No essential change has taken place during the week on the frontier of France and Belgium, which has been the center of the German drive. Reorganization has been going on in both armies, and efforts have been made by the Germans to test the strength of the lines. The fighting during the week has been mainly favorable to the Allies, though no large engagements have occurred.

Lloyd-George, the English prime minister, received a vote of confidence in the House of Commons by a majority of nearly two to one. This gives him the support of the people against the charges of untruthfulness made by General Maurice of the army. The latter has been placed on the retired list of the army as a penalty for causing embarrassment to the administration, without sufficient warrant, at a critical time.

American day in London was an occasion of much enthusiasm. The main feature of the day was a great parade of American soldiers through the streets of the city between lines of people who crowded the way. The King of England and other notable men reviewed the procession. American flags were in evidence everywhere, and the King made a graceful speech to the soldiers, and a printed copy was given to each.

Holland has slipped out of her difficulties during the week. By granting Germany the right to bring a fixed amount of sand and gravel over her railroad, other demands are withdrawn. Her attitude toward the United States has also improved, and the trade with her East Indian colonies has been again opened to our vessels. This trade was prohibited because of Holland's objection to the taking of her merchant marine in our need for ships.

The young student who started the European war by shooting Grand Duke, Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, has died during the week, of tuberculosis, in his prison near Prague, in Bohemia. He had been sentenced to a twenty year term of service as a penalty for his crime. Gavrilo Princip was a

University Column

Normal Column

GOOD WORD FROM MR. TAYLOR

Paris, April 18, 1918.

Dear Berea Friends:-

If you could stretch your imagination four thousand miles, you might see this beautiful spring wisdom saw it to call from us our dear beloved son, Carlus Dewitt Colson, a boy of 15 summers, who had been in the Berea College Hospital for more than ten weeks.

They are singing in French as sweetly and contentedly as the all were peace and quiet, as indeed the court yard is, but at the old clock built in stone casing on the opposite wall measures off the flying hours, we know that only 75 miles away, thousands are dying and many thousands more are being hopelessly maimed, for during the last several days, we have had a terrific drive.

It gives me a creepy feeling to know that 75 miles away is a line, on the farther side of which are five million armed Huns and on this side a greater number of fresher and better armed men are just waiting for the deadly struggle. As I write, every little while a great thunder reminds me that the long range gun is at work on Paris again and that somewhere near, destructive shells are falling.

Paris after eight p.m. is darker than Depot street on a rainy night, and Prunette not there with the bus, this is a matter of precaution against air raids which always take place at night.—

"Soon as the shades of night prevail,
The planes take up the wondrous tale."

The city is well equipped with "abris," which word really means cave or cellar, with stairs leading down where people may slip at time of a raid and be comparatively safe. All "abris" are marked with capacity, for instance, "Ahr, 40 places."

Last night, as I prepared for bath and bed, a large torpedo dropped about six blocks away, with a deafening crash; and then the sirens, or shrieking autos traversed the city, warning everybody of impending danger; then followed quickly a terrific barrage from our guns,—thousands of them, which guard the Eastern borders of our city—this kept up for more than an hour, shooting up into the air, so as to bring down in the darkness either the airplane which had dropped the torpedo, or, perchance, others which might be trying to fly over the city. My room is equipped with iron window shutters, with slits for air to pass through, so I felt moderately safe; but instead of bathing, I "pecked," then read the twenty-third Psalm, and went to sleep like a good Presbyterian. You see, I am alive this morning to write you this letter, just as I expected to be.

While this tragedy is going on, the Y.M.C.A. is right on "the job." Nearly two thousand secretaries here, but as many more needed to really man the situation properly.

I find a gigantic piece of machinery here to operate, and, as yet, I am mighty careful in turning "on" or "off" the valves! I thought Berea College was quite a problem, with its sixty or more departments separately financed, but here, we have over eight hundred stations in the French and American work, each of these stations equipped with secretaries who emphasize the following items:

Religious, Educational, Recreational, Canteen.

In any great enterprise, heads determine largely the measures of success here as elsewhere, we get all varieties and types of workers. Some of the younger secretaries came through the spirit of adventure, but as none are accepted now of draft age, these visionaries are being replaced with more mature men. My work is largely to select men for the various places of responsibility, and to do this properly, I must visit all the fields of activity in the Republic, sooner or later. My business training in Philadelphia and subsequent work in Berea, I find a most valuable asset here—but how I wish Solon had been my grandfather!

Last week, I visited the work in and around one of our old chateau cities. On Sunday evening, I was asked to play at a mass meeting, addressed by Rev. Eldridge of Berkeley, Cal., after which I spoke briefly and incidentally asked any boys present from Philadelphia or Kentucky to come forward at the close of the meeting. Twenty-two came up and shook hands, and we had one "hilarious" time. I have met more people during the past month whom I have known directly or indirectly than I have during the past five years. Half of America seems to be over here. I know this statement won't be censored, and I

Academy Column

Foundation Column

Patriotism

"Oh! yes, he's one of our most patriotic citizens, he has an American flag flying from his house, he wears a khaki uniform and leads all the parades, he stands when the national anthem is being played." "Does he own a Liberty Bond, does he belong to the Red Cross, is he saving all the food he can possibly do without, or does he spend his money in the saloons and gambling houses and then growl because he can't have white bread three times a day, every day in the week?"

Will we defeat the Hun as long as this false patriotism prevails? Indeed we should, if possible, have an American flag in our homes; we should stand when the National anthem is played; but these and these alone will not win the war.

Look at the sacrifice of France of England and most of all Belgium, they have very little food, scarcely enough clothing to protect them; their homes have been destroyed and burned by the cruel Germans who respect neither the laws of nations nor the Supreme Law.

Can't we buy a Liberty Bond; can't we sacrifice a new dress, a few slices of bread each day or the candy which we are accustomed to buy, to help feed and clothe the Belgian people and the brave men at the front who are fighting so valiantly for our safety?

If we will think of the sacrifices of these people and of the brave mothers who have given sons, we surely will be willing to make these few sacrifices and help to bring victory to the ones who are in the right, and unfurl the flag of peace over all the world.

Luxury

To-day our nation is at war against the greatest enemy of democracy that has ever existed. In a very few months we will realize what war really means. Our foe is striking and is striking hard. We have not made enough sacrifices; we haven't given up enough luxuries. It is said that the American people are characterized by their luxury. From our own experiences we can readily see that this is true. Luxury and comfort stand foremost in the minds of the majority of our people. The time is already here when we will have to disregard many pleasures and luxuries of life. We see our boys going bravely to the front to give their lives willingly for their country. We are proud of them and honor them, but do we ever think that it is indeed a very great duty of ours to form and preserve a country that will be worth their dying for?

The time has come when we are to think more seriously of how to live. We are wasteful, and above all, nearly thoughtless and careless. These are some of the things which Germany judges us. Let us, as patriotic American citizens, begin to think more deeply and seriously of the everyday things of life which tend to save, and therefore tend to help win the war. We should think especially of those luxuries and pleasures of life which are altogether unnecessary, and immediately disregard them.

Mother

There is one form sacred in our memory, and one dear, sweet face which time can never erase. It is that of our mother, who loved us before we knew what love was, and taught us right before we ever heard of wrong. She sang us to sleep in our childhood, and awoke us with tender kisses on our cheeks. Her face lighted up each morning when she first heard our voice, and spoke a tender farewell each night when she tucked us so nicely in our little crib. Never a moment could we be far out of her sight when her mind was not a little troubled. From childhood to manhood, she was always at hand to soothe and console; and when at last we left our dear old fireside and home, how tenderly and affectionately she caressed us and kissed us—then waited and hoped and prayed that all would be well. How her love had no bounds. She always had smiles for the right and tears for the wrong; was always happy when we were happy and sad when we were sad. Her love was her guide and her family her greatest joy. She loved her home more than any-

thing else in the world. Then how is it that some of us can be so disrespectful to our mother? Not only love but also duty tells us to be always kind and loving to her, and to do just what would please her most. How many a mother's heart is broken because of a rough, unmanly son or a loud, frivolous daughter. Some day our mother will be no more, and then we will see the great mistake we have made by not treating her as a child should treat that person who is, or should be, dearer than anyone else in the world.

Very cordially yours,
Howard E. Taylor.

NOTED VISITOR OF BEREA MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT

CAMP TAYLOR LETTER
Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.,
May 10, 1918.

When I think of the many friends I made while in Berea, I want to write them; and this is the best way I know, as I believe most of them are subscribers to the Citizen.

At last, snows are gone, and spring finds our camp a busy city.

Roads are being constructed; each company is putting down a grass sod and planting flowers in barracks yards; many other steps are being taken to beautify our home, of which we are fond, for well we know, that when we take up our abode in France, the trenches and shells will not have the welcome to us that do the walls of our respective barracks here.

We are doing a series of hikes now. Our regiment recently went into camp at the Kentucky Military Institution at —, for three days, and marched this morning for Shepherdsville, where they will go into camp over night. They march from there to Westpoint, where our artillery range is located. They remain there till Monday, on which day they return to camp.

I have seen many boys come and go, and I can say that no one, unless he has experienced it, can know the feeling it leaves upon us when we see our comrades, with whom we have drilled in the snow, mud, rain, and sunshine, with whom we have hiked out to the range, over hills, through woods and towns, with whom we have gossiped in the mess hall and on our bunks at night, with their packs bound on their backs for over there.

The good-byes bring tears that are only needed to express the friendship formed while here together as brothers.

My Comrades Over There

I am sitting here in sadness.

Thinking, comrades, most of you,
Wishing you much joy and gladness,
And to the colors you'll ever be
True.

Wondering if of home you are
Thinking.

Wondering if for mother you
Yearn:

Mother, dear, will for you be wait-
ing.

When from "no man's land" you
return.

I can picture now the battle,
See the shell's bursting fire,
Hear the thunder roaring rattle,
See the comrades falling 'neath
the stars.

But at last the war is ended;
I see the Kaiser on his knees;
See our flag with honor blended,
While the Kaiser, for mercy pleads.

Back again the boys are sailing,
Back again to home and friends,
From war there'll be no more wait-
ing;

"Peace on earth, good will to
men."

Sgt. Edwin E. Moore,
Hdqrs. Co. 336th Inf.

MANY INSTRUMENTS NEEDED IN EQUIPPING FIGHTING PLANES

Before an airplane can be put into military service it must be equipped with at least nine delicate aeronautic instruments, some of which are absolutely essential to exact flying, and all contribute to the successful operation of a plane. One gives the pilot his location as to height and direction; others tell his speed through the air, the speed of his propeller, the amount of gasoline carried, water temperature, operation of the oiling system, and guide his "banking" on turns. Another necessary article is the oxygen-supplying apparatus, without which an aviator could not climb to any great height.

For operation of actual combat planes, such as observing, photographing, bombing, and fighting planes, other complicated and expensive instruments and sets of apparatus are necessary. Among them are machine guns, gun mounts, bomb racks, bomb-dropping devices, bomb sights, radio and photographic apparatus, electrically heated clothing, lights and flares. These bring the total cost of equipment for an airplane to several thousand dollars each, depending upon the type of plane.

thing else in the world. Then how is it that some of us can be so disrespectful to our mother? Not only love but also duty tells us to be always kind and loving to her, and to do just what would please her most. How many a mother's heart is broken because of a rough, unmanly son or a loud, frivolous daughter. Some day our mother will be no more, and then we will see the great mistake we have made by not treating her as a child should treat that person who is, or should be, dearer than anyone else in the world.

NOTED VISITOR OF BEREA MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT

Many Bereans will remember musical director, Carroll E. Marty, who

accompanied Dr. Williams to our city at the first opening of our last winter revival, what an inspiration he was in song to his audience. We clip the following death notice of this admirable young man from the Courier-Journal.

The funeral services for Carroll Everett Marty, who died at the Base Hospital Sunday morning of a fractured spine, was held at building No. 153, on Lincoln avenue, at 7 o'clock Monday evening, after which his body was taken to Streator, Ill.

In the death of Marty the soldiers lose one of their most valued friends. Known in every organization of the camp, Marty was the true friend of the soldiers. Whenever he led them in singing they were with him "heart and soul," from the very start. Few men connected with the Lincoln division had such a wonderful personality for leadership as this man.

He met with the accident that later caused his death while returning from song exercises at the field artillery range at West Point. There he had led 1,500 soldiers in song and was speeding back to Camp Taylor on his motorcycle, as he neared Orell a farm wagon loomed up in front of him and, on account of his lights being out of focus, it struck one of the horses, the collision upsetting him.

He was carrying his cornet in a case across his back. It was thrown backwards and fell on the instrument, the blow fracturing his spine.

Mr. Marty was born in Courtland, Kan., in 1888. He was a natural musician, having learned the first seven letters of the alphabet in studying the scale long before he started to school. At the age of seven he played a violin. When he was nine he was playing in a mil-

tary band. At fifteen he was leading a band of seventy-eight pieces, and at twenty-one was made leader of the State military band of Nebraska.

He then became a pupil of Lillian Hinkle. In 1912, he associated himself with Charles Reign Scoville and toured the world. He married Miss Prudence Lee, of Streator, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Marty spent their first honeymoon in Naples.

He is survived by his wife, his father, his brothers and two sisters, all of whom live in or near Courtland.

MARSHAL VON WOYRSCH



Field Marshal von Woyrsch, who, it is authoritatively stated, will lead the much-advertised spring drive of the Germans on the West front. He commanded the Teutonic armies in the invasion of Poland in 1915.



If Swift & Company Made No Profit

The cattle raiser would receive only
1/8 cent a pound more for his cattle

So small is Swift & Company's profit on any single transaction that if it were turned over to the cattle raisers of the country, they would receive only 1/8 cent a pound more for cattle than they receive now.

Swift & Company pays for live cattle about 90% of the amount received for dressed meat and by-products. The remaining 10% pays for packing-house expense, freight to market, operation of distributing houses and profit. Swift & Company's actual figures per head for 1917 on over two million cattle were as follows:

Receipts	Payments
From By-products \$24.00 26%	From Meat \$68.97 74%
Total \$93.00	Total \$93.06

* This net profit of \$1.29 per head averages 1/8 cent a pound live weight.

And out of this small net profit dividends must be paid to shareholders.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.
Address Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

"BARBAROUS AS SLAVE DRIVERS"

Methods of Exponents of German "Kultur" in Carrying Out Deportation Order.

ADD HYPOCRISY TO CRUELTY

Officers of "Modern Attila" Gave Attitude of England as Excuse for Repeating in France Atrocities Practiced in Belgium.

The course of the German armies in France was marked with the same brutalities that characterized the occupation of Belgium. Ample proof has been produced that the entire proceedings were a deliberate part of the calculated system of "frightfulness."

In France the German system of forced labor and deportations, with its horrors, was the same as in Belgium. In this article is shown the real identity of German practice in both occupied regions. This can be done from the official documents and from a summary by Ambassador Gerard. The torturing details may be gathered from the scores of depositions which accompany the note addressed by the French government to the governments of the neutral powers July 25, 1916. These are on file in the state department, and have also been translated, along with the official documents, in "The Deportation of Women and Girls From Lille" (New York, Dorian).

German Proclamation at Lille.
The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult.

To reduce the misery, the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country. This offer has not had the success that was expected.

In consequence of this the inhabitants will be deported by order and removed into the country. Persons deported will be sent to the interior of the occupied territory in France, far behind the front, where they will be employed in agricultural labor, and not on any military work whatever. By this measure they will be given the opportunity of providing better for their subsistence.

In case of necessity, provisions can be obtained through the German depots. Every person deported will be allowed to take with him 30 kilograms of baggage (household utensils, clothes, etc.), which it will be well to make ready at once.

I therefore order that no one, until further orders, shall change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his declared legal residence from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. (German time), unless he is in possession of a permit in due form.

Inasmuch as this is an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest of the population itself to remain calm and obedient.

COMMANDANT.
Lille, April, 1918.

Notice Distributed in Lille.

All the inhabitants of the houses, with the exception of children under fourteen and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour and a half's time.

An officer will decide definitely what persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it; in case of bad weather they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All protests will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who are not to be transported, may leave the house before 8 p. m. (German time).

Each person will be permitted to take 30 kilograms of baggage; if anyone's baggage exceeds that weight, it will be rejected, without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly affixed. This address must contain the surname and the Christian name and the number of the identity card.

It is absolutely necessary that each person should, in his own interest, provide himself with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a wooden blanket, good shoes, and body linens. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy.

ETAT'L'EN-KOMMANDANTUR.
(Lille, April, 1918.)

Belgian Address to French President.
To Monsieur Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, Paris.

"Sir: We have the honor to express again our most sincere gratitude to you for your most kind reception, a few days ago, of the delegation which went with feelings of legitimate emotion to inform you of the deportation of lads and girls which the German authorities have just carried out in the invaded districts.

"We have collected some details on the subject from the lips of an honorable and trustworthy person who succeeded in leaving Tourcoing about ten days ago; we think it our duty to bring these details to your notice by reproducing textually the declarations which have been made to us:

"These deportations began towards

Easter. The Germans announced that the inhabitants of Roubaix, Tourcoing, Lille, etc., were going to be transported into French districts where their provisioning would be easier."

"At night, at about two o'clock in the morning, a whole district of the town was invested by the troops of occupation. To each house was distributed a printed notice, of which we give herein an exact reproduction, preserving the style and spelling." (See document, above.)

"The inhabitants so warned were to hold themselves ready to depart an hour and a half after the distribution of the proclamation."

"Each family, drawn up outside the house, was examined by an officer, who pointed out to him the persons who were to go. No words can express the barbarity of this proceeding nor describe the heartrending scenes which occurred; young men and girls took hasty farewell of their parents—a farewell hurried by the German soldiers who were executing the infamous task—rejoined the group of those who were going, and found themselves in the middle of the street, surrounded by other soldiers with fixed bayonets."

"Tears of despair on the part of parents and children so ruthlessly separated did not soften the hearts of the brutal Germans. Sometimes, however, a more kind-hearted officer yielded to too great despair and did not choose all the persons whom he should—by the terms of his instructions—have separated."

Herded Like Cattle.

"These girls and lads were taken in street cars to factories, where they were numbered and labeled like cattle and grouped to form convoys. In these factories, they remained 12, 24 or 36 hours until a train was ready to remove them."

"The deportation began with the villages of Honc, Hainin, etc., then Tourcoing and Roubaix. In the towns the Germans proceeded by districts."

"In all about 30,000 persons are said to have been carried off up to the present. This monstrous operation has taken eight to ten days to accomplish. It is feared, unfortunately, that it may begin again soon."

"The reason given by the German authorities is a humanitarian (?) one. They have put forward the following pretexts: provisioning is going to break down in the large towns in the north and their suburbs, whereas in the Ardennes the feeding is easy and cheap."

"It is known from the young men and girls, since sent back to their families for reasons of health, that in the department of the Ardennes the victims are lodged in a terrible manner, in disgraceful promiscuity; they are compelled to work in the fields. It is unnecessary to say that the inhabitants of our towns are not trained to such work. The Germans pay them 1.50 m. but there are complaints of insufficient food."

Barbarity of Slave Drivers.

"They were very badly received in the Ardennes. The Germans had told the Ardennais that these were "volunteers" who were coming to work, and the Ardennais proceeded to receive them with many insults, which only ceased when the forcible deportation of which they were the victims became known."

"Feeling ran especially high in our town. Never has so iniquitous a measure been carried out. The Germans have shown all the barbarity of slave drivers."

"The families so scattered are in despair and the morale of the whole population is gravely affected. Boys of fourteen, schoolboys in knickerbockers, young girls of fifteen to sixteen have been carried off, and the despairing protests of their parents failed to touch the hearts of the German officers, or rather executioners."

"One last detail: The persons so deported are allowed to write home once a month; that is to say, even less than military prisoners."

"Such are the declarations which we have collected and which, without commentary, confirm in an even more striking way the facts which we took the liberty of laying before you.

"We do not wish here to enter into the question of provisioning in the invaded districts; others, better qualified than ourselves, give you, as we know, frequent information. It is enough for us to describe in a few words the situation from this aspect:

Entire Population in Misery.

"The provisioning is very difficult; food, apart from that supplied by the Spanish-American committee, is very scarce and terribly dear. . . . People are hungry and the provisioning is inadequate by at least a half; our population is suffering constant privations and is growing noticeably weaker. The death rate, too, has increased considerably."

"Sometimes inhabitants of the invaded territories speak with notes of discouragement, crying apparently: 'We are forsaken by everyone.' We, on the other hand, are hopeful. Monsieur le President, that the energetic intervention on the part of neutrals, which the French government is sure to evoke, will soon bring to an end these measures which rouse the wrath of all to whom humanity is not an empty word. . . .

"With all confidence in the sympathy of the government we venture to address a new and pressing appeal to your generous kindness and far-reaching influence in the name of those who are suffering on behalf of the whole country."

"Paris, 15th June, 1918, 3, rue Taitbout."

(Signed on behalf of various specified organizations by Toulemonde, Charles Droulers, Leon Latine-Dazis, and Louis Lorthiois.)

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and Hell of the Trenches Described by an American Boy

We have secured a series of six articles by Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian army. He has a gripping tale that every American will read, for he tells the facts, unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal man, he was invalidated home, but is going "Over There" again to fight for Uncle Sam and his allies.

Feb. 14, 1917.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock served in the Eighty-seventh Battalion Canadian Grenadier Guards from September, 1916, until November, 1916, the last four months of that time at the front in France, where he gained the Distinguished Conduct medal by his devotion to duty and bravery under fire.

As his former commanding officer I can testify as to his good qualities, and I consider he would make a valuable officer.

(Signed) F. S. MEIGHEN, Brigadier General, Commanding Canadian Training Division, Bramshott.

No. 1—In Training. How the men are finally brought to the firing line. A description of conditions that our own boys and their parents will read eagerly.

No. 2—The Bomb Raid. The great preparations and rehearsing for this attack. Volunteers for the job taken behind the lines, where the German trenches are tactfully represented.

No. 3—Over the Top and Give 'Em Hell. The English Tommy's battle cry and bomb raid and what happened. Of sixty that started forty-six failed to return because the Germans had prepared and mined the trench.

No. 4—Decorated for Bravery! Home and Uncle Sam. This concluding article describes the terrible fight, the death and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land.

No. 5—Wounded in Action. This article describes the terrible fight, the death and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land.

No. 6—Decorated for Bravery! Home and Uncle Sam. This concluding article describes the terrible fight, the death and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land.

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LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

(In effect May 11, 1918)
North Bound
No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.
No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.
No. 31, Leaves 3:53 a.m.
South Bound
No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.
No. 37, Leaves 1:01 p.m.
No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.
Note: No. 33 the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

W. H. Duncan is in Paint Lick. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Centers, of Paint Lick, and Mrs. Tom Wagers, of Denver, Colo., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Wagers on Center street, Saturday.

Miss Pearl Neely left here Saturday for her home in Virginia after a visit with her sister, Mrs. T. B. Stephenson on Center street.

Alex Black, of Speedwell, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Paul Edwards, leader of 149th Inf. Band at Camp Shelby, Miss., visited his parents, Prof. and Mrs. T. A. Edwards, from Sunday until Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Bower Tuesday afternoon.

Dick Mitchell of Cincinnati, O., and Mr. Roche of New York City were here at the first of the week.

Miss Ethel Duncan returned from Winchester Sunday.

Henry Bingham and family will move the last of this week to Vicksburg, Miss.

The girls of the 7th and 8th Grade of the Training School and Miss Ottie Mae Parker camped on Burdette's hill over Sunday.

W. H. Bower left here Saturday for Aberdeen and West Point, Miss., where he will stay for a few days looking over farms to be sold.

John C. Jackson returned to Winding Gulf, W. Va., after a visit with home folks.

W. J. Dooley is spending a few days here with his wife.

Sergt. Lair, who is stationed at Washington, D. C., is here visiting his sister, Mrs. John Mullins.

Dick Mitchell and wife are visiting friends here for a few days before returning to their home in Cincinnati, O.

He will enter Camp Lee, in Virginia, May 26.

Lieut. Ralph Hudspeth of Camp Taylor came home Tuesday to spend a few days with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. John Muney and Miss Martha Muney were in Richmond Saturday.

J. W. Herndon left Saturday for Vicksburg, Miss.

Cecil Jackson is home from Akron, O., and Morenci, Mich., where he visited his brother, Roy C. Jackson.

G. E. Porter has purchased a new Maxwell car from Mr. Kidd.

Justus Jackson returned to Lexington, where he will finish a course in shorthand.

SUGAR BLANKS FOR MERCHANTS

"Sugar Pledge for Canning and Preserving" Blanks for Sale—25¢ per 100; \$1.00 for 500. All grocers will need these. Berea College Press, Berea, Ky. (Ad-46)

\$100,000,000 for Red Cross

looks like an immense sum to raise. It can and will be done if every loyal American will get behind the great drive, and drive as never before. Berea's part is not out of our reach. Let us "go over the top" as is our custom. How about it?

This space is given to the American Red Cross by the Porter-Moore Drug Company

GRADED SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Dizney, Principal
Graduation Exercises of the Eighth Grade will be given at the Christian Church, Friday evening, May 18, at 7:30. Prof. C. D. Lewis will deliver the address to the graduates.

Mrs. VanWinkle, Misses Bowles and Seal have been generously imparting enthusiasm and inspiration they received from the K. E. A. Camp Taylor and Gypsy Smith at Louisville.

Mrs. Nancy Dunn Shelton visited her husband at Chillicothe, O., last week.

Edna Jackson of the Eighth Grade; Louise Godly, Ethel Wyatt, Lenora Bales, Mary Lee Wynn, and Thomas Johnson of the Seventh Grade took the examination for the Common School Diploma at Richmond Friday and Saturday last.

Mrs. Shelton, Misses Bowles, Seal and Dean motored to Union City Sunday evening and enjoyed rest and refreshments at the home of the parents of Mrs. Shelton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dizney invited the trustees and teachers to their home Friday evening for a good social time. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston were special guests. Mrs. Livingston entertained with selections from Hiley. Dr. Best read a paper on general duties and responsibilities of patrons, teachers and trustees.

UNION CHURCH FELLOWSHIP MEETING

One of the best socials in recent years was enjoyed by more than one hundred and fifty of the members of Union Church on Thursday night, the 9th. "We cannot have true Christian love for each other unless we know each other," so the regular prayer meeting hour was wholly given up to this end of getting acquainted.

Much of the joy of the hour was directly due to the social committee, who did their part well. Mr. Christopher presided in a happy fashion. The mixing scheme took a new turn in the way of a trip to Cincinnati and return. The chairs were arranged car-seat style and the passengers were arranged in couples and at the call of the stations the gentlemen moved one seat forward, thus all the passengers became acquainted. A delightfully entertaining as well as instructive program followed in which Mrs. Livingston, Prof. Phalen and Miss Welch were the entertainers of no mean ability. Why import talent into Berea? After a few remarks from our pastor which embraced a brief history of Union Church for the edification of our young people and a plea for loyalty to the cause of Christ, the exercises took another happy turn to satisfy the physical appetite with war bread and buttermilk, which was completely new to all and in keeping with the times to the satisfaction of all.

Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, including store fixtures, and a fine store room situated on Main St., Berea, Ky., which can be rented by purchaser of stock. A splendid opportunity for a live business. This stock must go at once. C. B. Moore, Berea, Ky. (Ad-48)

MARRIED 67 YEARS

Uncle Thomas Coyle of Depot street has been in poor health for some time and does not improve much. Mr. Coyle and wife are probably the oldest living married couple in this section. Mr. Coyle is now 88 years of age, while Mrs. Coyle is 86, and they have been married 67 years.

PROF. AND MRS. DODGE ENJOY SOUTHERN TRIP

Professor and Mrs. Dodge have left for Okolona, Miss., where Professor Dodge delivers the commencement address at Okolona Industrial Institute, the 15th inst. Thence they go to Memphis, Tenn., for a visit with Mrs. Dodge's sister. The Professor has accepted the invitation to give the Memorial Address, May 30th, in the National Cemetery near that city.

True Education.

The end of education is the making of true men and women, not merely scholarship or learning. These often stand in the way of true education, which looks to the triumph of the soul. We don't know how it is done, we are told, says the Old State Journal. But there is where the duty of the real educator comes in. He must be an inspiring, uplifting man or woman. He must get away from the old professional ideas that have everything to do with knowledge, and get into the arena where aspiration, intuition and God's meaning in the world would have their appropriate sway. That is the only way to save this nation and deliver its potencies in the direction of a noble destiny. To this end we must employ, what the writer quoted says, the "flame that burns."

A NARROW ESCAPE

Saturday evening, Mrs. Chrisman of Walnut Meadow pike was taking her sister, Mrs. Bristol Taylor, of Scaford home, and, anticipating a short visit with her, experienced a narrow escape when their horse became frightened near the site of the old Baptist Church on the Dixie Highway and tore things up in general. Fortunately for the presence of mind on the part of Mrs. Chrisman, the scared animal was headed into the fence and stopped. No one was injured except for excited nerves for the time being.

LAY IN YOUR COAL SUPPLY NOW

This is the urgent message to consumers of fuel in Kentucky, sent out by Wiley B. Bryan, Federal Fuel Administrator for the State. The Administrator is placing particular stress upon the need of giving early attention to the coal question as it affects the individual consumer. The opportunity is at hand, he points out, for every household, every manufacturing plant, and every establishment which suffered from last winter's shortage to avoid suffering during the coming winter.

"And the way to do that," says the Administrator, "is to buy next winter's coal supply now."

All customers will be permitted to purchase as much coal as they wish, providing they do not exceed their normal individual winter supply.

The Fuel Administration seeks to have every consumer place his order of coal as early as possible. The situation generally does not permit the smallest foreseen as to what conditions may be later on, and the consumer will profit by heeding the warning to "buy early."

Advice from Shanghai states that the subscription to the Third Liberty Loan there amounted to over \$600,000, and a report from the American embassy in Mexico City states the subscriptions there are more than \$350,000.

5,500,000 PAIRS OF SHOES ARE ORDERED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Recent contracts by the War Department authorize the manufacture of 3,500,000 pairs of metallic fastened field shoes for over-seas use. The average price was about \$7.75 a pair.

Contracts have also been awarded for the manufacture of 2,000,000 pairs of field belt shoes for United States and over-seas service, the average price being \$6.50.

LIBERTY LOAN HONOR FLAG



Bereal over the top again with Honor Flag waving in the classic breezes of the old town. More than ten thousand dollars over the amount apportioned for the Third Liberty Loan.

The flag arrived and has been unfurled and is now looked upon by Liberty Bond owners with pride. Let us keep up our good name by over subscribing for the Red Cross next week, and be among the honored towns.

PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF BEREAL GRADED SCHOOL

Vacation time is fast approaching for the pupils of Bereal Public Graded School. A very successful year's work will soon be in the past. The Parent-Teachers Association held its last meeting on May 3rd, with a splendid attendance. The program was one of the best of the year. Mrs. VanWinkle, Misses Bowles, Seal and Dean motored to Union City Sunday evening and enjoyed rest and refreshments at the home of the parents of Mrs. Shelton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dizney invited the trustees and teachers to their home Friday evening for a good social time. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston were special guests. Mrs. Livingston entertained with selections from Hiley. Dr. Best read a paper on general duties and responsibilities of patrons, teachers and trustees.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dizney invited the trustees and teachers to their home Friday evening for a good social time. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston were special guests. Mrs. Livingston entertained with selections from Hiley. Dr. Best read a paper on general duties and responsibilities of patrons, teachers and trustees.

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Berea Must Raise \$2000.00

In The Big Red Cross Drive Soon To Open

Every Berean should deem it a privilege to give of his money to this great drive for the sake of humanity. Let us take new courage since we put Berea "over the top" on every other drive. We can do it, and do it easily. Be ready when the signal is given.

This space is paid for and donated to the American Red Cross by THE BEREAL NATIONAL BANK

KENTUCKY G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

The 30th Department Encampment for Kentucky was held in the city of Covington, last week. The members of our local post who attended were: Prof. L. V. Dodge, Wm. M. Hayes, Geo. French, M. B. Ramsey, S. Q. Lainhart and Henderson Wheeler. The members of the Woman's Relief Corps in attendance were, Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, Mrs. W. Frances Hayes and Mrs. Anna Gabhard. A very harmonious Encampment and Relief Corps Convention are reported.

Professor and Mrs. Dodge both spoke at the public campfire and they also installed the officers for their respective organizations. Mrs. Hayes was elected Department Chaplain for the ensuing year. Mrs. Dodge is the Department Press Correspondent. As physicians are becoming scarce in the Kentucky G. A. R. and as the requirements for the Medical Director do not require medical knowledge, but only the ability to compile the various medical reports, it has become the custom to select a layman for that position. Conrade Wm. M. Hayes was chosen for the coming year.

Patriotic is the right word for our pupils in all the grades. Throughout the year they have given their best, not only in their class rooms, but to the programs in songs, drills, and readings to make them interesting.

Those parents who have been unable to attend the meetings of the Association during the year have missed so much of the best spirit of the school life. At every meeting something worth remembering has been brought to us. Some of the topics have been as follows:

"Good Results Obtained from Parent-Teachers Association," by Mrs. Hamilton; "The Battle Women Must Fight," by Miss Manchester; "My Dream for Bereal Public Graded School, and How to Realize It," by Prof. C. D. Lewis; "Modern Good Mother," by Mrs. L. Godley; "The Child and Its Mother," by Mrs. Jas. Stephens; "War Gardens," by Mr. Fielder.

A handsome school flag, given by the Woman's Relief Corps, was presented by Mrs. LeVan Dodge in a very impressive speech. At the same time it was a pleasure to have Prof. Dodge and Mayor Gay bring us messages.

When school opens in September, remember the Parent-Teachers Association expects to carry on the work they have started, in a larger, better and higher degree than ever before.

Mrs. E. B. English, Secretary.

SIGNAL CORPS NEEDS EXPERIENCED NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS

A number of high-grade news photographers are urgently needed by the Signal Corps. These men must have expert experience in the handling of speed cameras such as Giraffex, Graphic, and also understand speed of lenses and various makes of cameras and operation of same. Only those men who can furnish references as to their actual experience as news photographers will receive consideration.

The men selected for this branch of the service will be sent to a school for military training. Upon completion of the training they will be promoted to the grades of sergeant, first class, and will be ordered overseas in a short time. Applicants must be citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31. All communications should be addressed to Air Division, Training Section Photographic Branch, Washington, D. C.

Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess.

PROGRESS CLUB

The Progress Club held its last meeting for the year at the home of Mrs. Goddington.

Some of the latest war songs were sung in a very pleasing manner by the Misses Herndon and Davis.

Mrs. English then entertained the Club with sketches from the lives of Kentucky writers, giving in a delightful way readings from Alice Heagan Rice, Judge Mulligan and Mrs. Childs.

Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess.

DO YOU WANT TO ENLIST IN THE NAVY?

If a young man under the draft age wants to join the Navy, the first thing for him to do is to secure an age certificate made out by a parent or guardian, stating the correct date and place of his birth, and have it properly witnessed by a recruiting officer or by one of the following public officials of the community in which the parent resides: viz., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Postmaster or other U. S. Official, Mayor, Sheriff, Chief of Police, an officer of the Court, Alderman, Constable, Marshall, Pastor of a Church or School Superintendent. He should then proceed to the nearest recruiting station, Ashtabula, Covington, Lexington, Owensboro, or Paducah, and there

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

WHAT THE SOUTH MUST DO

A safe farming program for the South should include:

First. A home garden for every farm family and every town and village family in the South, including potatoes and cane or sorghum for syrup, where possible, on every farm.

Second. We should sustain the production of corn in the South, for human food and feed for our live stock.

Third. We should produce the hay and forage crops necessary to amply supply the live stock on the farm for one year and an excess for the sake of safety and for city and town consumption.

Fourth. We should have an increase of peanuts, soy beans, cowpeas and velvet beans for human food as well as feed and forage.

Fifth. We ought to maintain and increase our supply of meat, eggs, and milk.

Sixth. When the living has been amply provided for and we have enough to insure food for ourselves and for our live stock, we should grow as much for our allies as possible.

Seventh. In 1918 every farmer in the South ought to save all possible waste products on the farm; economize on time, labor and seed. Save in harvesting time. Use the best implements and more horse power and less hand power. Sell excess products of the farm and pay living expenses. A surplus of hogs, eggs, poultry, soy beans, peanuts, corn, or such other farm products as are adapted to his locality, should be produced for sale from the farm.

Eighth. High prices of any one farm product in this plan should not tempt farmers, merchants or bankers to depart in practice or in credit influence from a safe and well balanced husbandry.

A program of safe farming may be worked out for every community along the line of these suggestions. Call on the county agent for any needed assistance or advice in agricultural practice.

TO MEMBERS OF BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB RAISING POULTRY

I hope by this time your chicks are hatched out and doing well.

We have had a favorable Spring for hatching and eggs have done well as a general rule. Hot weather retards the growth of chicks, therefore, get as much growth as possible before hot weather comes. Feed your chicks as described in my letter of April 27th to you.

First:

Do not let the hen run with the chicks. Keep the hen up and let the chicks run.

Second:

Keep the chicks free from lice and coops free from mites.

(See U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 801 "Lice and Mites.")

Third:

Provide the growing young stock with shade during hot weather. Hause in the wood lot is excellent, if danger from hawks is not too great.

Fourth:

Do not neglect to supply plenty of fresh cool water.

Fifth:

Remember that greater gains are made and less grain is required if sour milk or buttermilk is fed.

Sixth:

Be sure you don't try to crowd too many young chicks in one coop.

Be sure you have made notes in your record book, as you may forget if you pull it off.

The men the world calls "lucky" will tell you every one, that success comes, not by wishing, but by hard work, bravely done.

Yours very truly,

Robert F. Spence, County Agent,

Berea, Kentucky.

BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK

Housing the Pig

To Members of Agricultural Club Raising Pigs:

After you have secured your pig, one of the first things to consider is a good house for it to live in. A pig must be properly housed, if it is to grow well and be profitable. A pig poorly and improperly sheltered cannot be thrifty or healthy and will not make the best and most economical use of its food, consequently, it will not gain in weight as rapidly as one which has a good house.

A good house must be:

- (1) Dry.
- (2) Warm in Winter.
- (3) Cool in Summer.
- (4) Light.
- (5) Free from Dust and Drafts.
- (6) Well Ventilated.
- (7) Cheap in Construction.

I am sending to you with this letter a copy of the circular "Movafie Hog Houses" which will be of benefit to you if studied carefully. The A-shaped house shown on page 6 is an exceptionally good type and is economical and easy to build.

The house for your pig should be located on a south slope, if possible, and faced towards the south. Such a location is drier, warmer in winter, lighter and more sanitary than others. Do not place the house near other farm buildings, especially the horse and cow barns. It is advisable to locate the house in or connected with a pasture of some kind. Pasture is absolutely necessary for economical pork production. A pig fed in a dry lot on dry feed alone will not make pork cheaply.

Shade in the lot or pasture is very necessary for your pig during the summer months. Without it the pig will suffer, and gain very slowly. Nothing is better for this than the natural shade of trees, although a shed, open on all sides, can be used as a substitute, if necessary.

Do not depend upon the hog house as a shade producer.

Remember that the better care you take of your pig the more you are doing to help "fight" the Kaiser. Uncle Sam needs the help of all farm boys in producing more and better hogs.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert F. Spence,

County Agent.

P. S. Don't forget to keep that record book up-to-date.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

		SPRING TERM	
		EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL
		VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 5 weeks	7.75	7.75	7.75
Amount due March 27, 1918.	17.75	19.75	20.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1.	7.75	7.75	7.75
Total for Term	25.50	27.50	28.50
		EXPENSES FOR GIRLS	
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 5 weeks	7.25	7.25	7.25
Amount due March 27, 1918.	17.25	19.25	20.25
Board 5 weeks, due May 1.	7.25	7.25	7.25
Total for Term	24.50	26.50	27.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00

Business course for students in other departments:

Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com.			
Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

All Loyal Americans Admonished to "Keep Your Mouth Shut" in Public

By PAULINE WORTH HAMLIN of the Vigilantes

Twice lately I have overheard people talking of things that would delight the ear of a German spy, and yet I could tell from the rest of their conversation that they were loyal Americans.

Once on a suburban train I was sitting in front of two women who were knitting for the soldiers. They talked of their Red Cross, canteen and war relief work. They were without doubt true patriots, yet one of them said to the other, in a lowered voice, but perfectly audible, "My nephew, who is a captain at _____, told his mother—" and the information was something of which I could have made use had I been a spy.

Another time on the train I overheard two men talking. They told some news that an ambulance driver had brought home from France. This information, which seemed to them not to be important, struck me as highly enlightening—too much so for German ears. And so I say to all loyal Americans, take unto yourselves Attorney General Gregory's advice to the Germans, and when outside your own four walls, "Keep your mouths shut."

Time is Your Fortune--Don't Waste it!

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

RECIPES FOR CONSERVING PIE CRUSTS

Corn Meal Crust

Grease a pie plate well. Cover with raw corn meal, giving the plate a rotating motion so that an even layer of the meal will stick to the plate about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Fill the plate with pumpkin pie mixture. Bake in a hot oven.

Individual Pies—Oat Meal Crust

2 cups finely ground oat meal, 1 cup boiling water, 1 teaspoon fat.

Scald the oatmeal with the water. Add fat and mix thoroughly. Roll very thin and line small pie or tart tins with the mixture. Bake in a hot oven. Fill with apricots, maraschino or other thick mixture. If desired, spread meringue on top and brown in the oven.

SUGAR SAVING

Because of the present shortage of sugar it is necessary for each person to reduce his consumption of sugar to 3/4 pound per week. There are so many sweet foods that may be used in place of sugar that this should be no hardship.

Cut out candy.

Use less sugar in tea and coffee and substitute other sweetening wherever possible.

Try cooking breakfast cereals with chopped fles, dates or raisins. You will not need to add any sugar at the table.

Use molasses, honey, corn, or other syrups for sweetening.

Get Government pamphlet giving directions for making syrup from apples and other fruits. Try apple syrup and concentrated cider.

Use fresh fruits for desserts in place of rich pastries and sweet puddings.

Bake apples or pears with a little water for several hours until a rich syrup forms. If more sweetening is desired add a little honey or molasses.

Stew dried prunes in the water in which they were soaked until the liquid is almost boiled away. If more juice is wanted add water to the syrup. The long, slow cooking is necessary to develop a rich flavor.

Cut down the use of cake.

Do not use frosting unless you can make it without sugar. Either honey or maple syrup can be substituted for sugar in a boiled frosting.

When cake is made it should be not only wheat-saving, but sugar-saving and fat-saving

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 8—Second Quarter, May 26, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 12:1-12—Memory Verses, Mark 12:29-31—Golden Text, Mark 12:17—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Although the lesson verses assigned to me are but few out of this chapter, I feel led to consider the whole chapter, and this we will endeavor to do. The parable of the wicked husbandman, the topic of lesson verses 1-12, was one of many parables which he spoke to them during that last week, in all of which they might have seen themselves and their treatment of him, if they had eyes to see, and ears to hear, and were not so utterly blind and deaf. The parable of the two sons (Matt. 21:28-32), in which he taught that it was easier to save the openly wicked than self-righteous people, was probably spoken just before the parable of our lesson, which is found also in Matt. 21 and Luke 20, and clearly sets forth Israel's treatment of him as the Lord of the vineyard. In Isa. 5:7 is it written "the vineyard of the Lord of Hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah his pleasant plant," and he asks "What could have been done more to my vineyard, that I have not done in it?" yet instead of fruit he only received wild grapes. The situation is summed up in 2 Chron. 36:15, 16, where it is written that although he had compassion on his people, and on his dwelling place, and zealously sent them many messengers, they mocked the messenger of God, and despised his words, and misused his prophets, until the wrath of the Lord arose against his people, till there was no remedy. Then followed the seventy years' captivity (2 Chr. 36:21). In the parable of today's lesson the story is brought down to his own time, and the rejection of himself as the well-beloved son and heir, and the consequent givings of the vineyard to others (vss. 6-9). In Matt. 21:43 his saying is "The kingdom of God shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof," so that Israel has lost something which might have been hers, and yet he has not cast her off forever. See Rom. 11:1, 12; 15: 25, 26. It was all foreseen and foretold, and the rejected stone of Israel has become the church's one foundation, and when the church has been completed, and presented to himself, a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing, then shall he come as the stone without hands, and break in pieces all kingdoms, and set up his own kingdom, which shall never be destroyed. Vss. 10-12; 1 Cor. 3:11; Eph. 5:27; Dan. 2:44, 45. See also Ps. 118:22.

In verses 13-34, the Pharisees and Herodians, and the Sadducees, and the scribes, all seek to entangle him in his talk, and catch him in his words. How utterly unbecoming would all such conduct be to all but himself, yet he came to save even such as these, but they would not have him.

Following the parable of the vineyard it is probable that he spoke the parable of the marriage of the king's son (Matt. 22:1-4), in which he set forth their rejection of all his provision for them. As to the Sadducees, who did not believe in any resurrection nor in angels nor spirits (v. 18; Acts 23:8), and who came with their foolish question about the woman who had seven husbands; his answer to them was, "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God" (vss. 24 and Matt. 12:20). Although in the resurrection there will be neither marrying, nor giving in marriage, he did not say that those who are specially dear to each other here will not be dear there; and I like to think of the way he loved to reunite families down here and give back their loved ones, as in the case of Lazarus, the widow, and Bethany. As to those whom we call dead being now alive, and in due time the resurrection of their bodies, see vss. 25-27. The question of the scribe seemed more honest, and he seemed to understand in some measure, but there is no contradiction in our Lord's reply to the great truth that the law cannot give life, and that Christ in the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (vss. 28-34; Gal. 3:21, 22; Rom. 10:4).

Verses 35-37 are more fully recorded in Matt. 23:41-46, and the great question is, "What think ye of Christ?" or Pilate's question, "What shall I do with Jesus, who is called Christ?" (Matt. 27:38). Note his quotation from Ps. 110:1, and think of him as still at the right hand of the Father, waiting for the time of his kingdom. As it is written in Heb. 10:12, 13, "From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool."

In verses 38-40 he warns against the hypocrisy of a mere formal and outward religion, which loves a religious display, and for a pretense makes long prayers, while at the same time oppressing the poor and devouring widows' houses. How strange that poor mortals could imagine thus to deceive God.

In verses 41-44 he tells us what he thinks of some poor oppressed widows and their gifts. Surely the Lord seeth not as man seeth; man looketh on the outward but the Lord looketh on the heart (1 Sam. 16:7). Think of the Lord valuing this widow's offering more than all the gifts of the rich. Never speak of it as the widow's mite, for it was two mites and all that she had.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

WHAT UNION LABOR IN DRY STATES THINKS OF PROHIBITION

WASHINGTON—To the great body of our working men the law has been a distinct blessing.

E. P. MARSH,

President Washington State Federation of Labor.

COLORADO—You could not dig up a corporal's guard of trade unionists who would vote for a return of the national.

WILLIAM C. THORNTON,

President Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

ARIZONA—Arizona workers are morally and financially better off than they were before prohibition was adopted.

JOHN L. DONNELLY,

President Arizona State Federation of Labor.

IDAHO—The workers now almost all have a bank account. The banks instead of saloons are crowded on Saturday night.

ERNEST RECKMAN,

Business Agent, Deputy Organizer

A. F. of L., No. 220, Carpenters and

Joiners of America, Wallace, Idaho.

IOWA—The boys who used to think it would be a calamity if the state went dry now tell of the improved condition in their cities since the saloons closed.

LEON A. LINK,

Secretary-Treasurer Waterloo Central Labor Union, Waterloo, Ia.

OREGON—if the question of repealing the present law in Oregon and going back to the saloons was left to a vote of the union men only, the state would be so dry that none in 100 years would try to wet it up again.

W. H. SOMERVILLE,

Oregon Labor Leader.

NEW USES FOR SALOON BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church sent out men from its research department to make a careful survey of the former saloon properties in the territory bounded by Pennsylvania avenue south, U street north, North Capitol street east, and Seventeenth street west, all in the northwest section of the city.

Of the 150 saloons, barrooms, hotels, breweries and former wholesale liquor houses, it was found that 80 were occupied by some legitimate industry. Twenty-seven were being used as cafes, oyster houses, restaurants or lunch rooms; a number were devoted to soft drinks. Nine were supplying the public with groceries. Other places were being used as warehouses, shoe stores, furniture stores, business offices, automobile supply houses, barber shops and places of amusement. Only 38 of these 150 properties were for rent. Quite a number were being remodeled for occupancy.

The old "Half Mile Track" saloon, which featured itself as the place where Booth got his last drink before shooting Abraham Lincoln, was being converted into a furniture store.

DRY SEATTLE ECLIPSES WET SAN FRANCISCO.

"I do not believe that I ever held much respect for the prohibition movement until my visit to Seattle, where I have had actual contact with a situation I believe attributable to the absence of saloons," says Mr. Love, state liquor commissioner of California. "The reason I say this is that I found every dock in Seattle active, none of the foremen complaining of the inability to get men to work. It is very different in San Francisco, where they have to hustle up help from the various saloons, and if the men have any money left you cannot drag them away from the bars. I also note that most of Seattle's longshoremen appear prosperous, and so are their families. I readily see where Seattle's water-borne commerce is eclipsing San Francisco's. It has wonderful docking facilities, and cargoes are handled expeditiously, and that is what counts. My hat is off to Seattle."

CIVILIANS, ATTENTION!

"We can't beat Germany until we have beaten beer," says Clarence Irene Winslow.

"It is deadly mockery to ask our boys to die for us until we are willing to go dry for them."

"The law which prohibits the sale of liquor to any man in uniform is a good one; but today armies are not fighting armies—nations are fighting nations. Why put all the sacrifice upon the soldier and the sailor? Let us now have a law which will prohibit the sale of liquor to any man in civilian clothes. The man who is selected to go must spill his blood for victory; let the man who is selected to stay at least spill his beer for the soldier."

THE OTHER SIDE.

The wife of a saloon keeper said, in a tone of almost despair, to her negro washerwoman: "If the town goes no-license I will not be able to pay you any more; I do not know how we can live ourselves." The generous-hearted colored woman sympathetically answered: "Don't you worry, honey. If your husband has to shut up his saloon, my husband won't be able to get drink, and we will have plenty, and you can come and do our wash-

HANDICRAFT FOR GIRLS

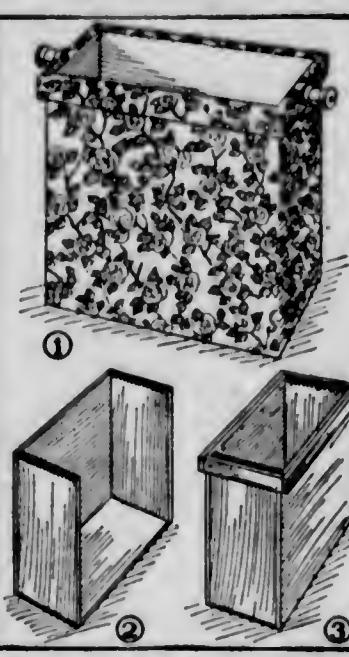
By DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall)

A WASTE-BASKET, SHIRTWAIST BOX, AND SHOE BLACKING CASE, IN CRETTONNE.

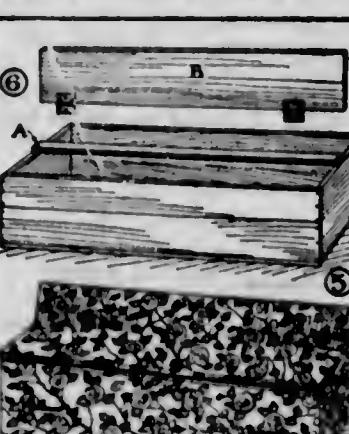
On account of the simplicity of the construction of cretonne covered furniture, there are all sorts of things which a girl can make for her own room, and for mother's.

The waste-basket in Fig. 1 is made out of a soap box. Remove one end of the box, as shown in Fig. 2, for



the open top of the basket, and nail the cover board in place to enclose the side (Fig. 3). The next step is to cut several strips about an inch and one-half wide, and nail them around the top edges as a finishing band. Tack the outside cretonne on first, then the inside lining. Lap the cretonne over the top edge, and cut it so that about an inch will turn down all around. Then conceal the edge of the cretonne by lapping the lining over it. The lining may be of a plain colored cambic.

The shirtwaist box shown in Fig. 4 is made of a box of the right height to slide underneath a bed, and a pair of handles are screwed to each of the two long sides, so it may be pulled out from either side of the bed.



Because the shirtwaist box must be shallow, it is well to make it long. Having procured the box, it is only necessary to fasten a strip two inches wide along the center of the open top, from end to end, for the hinge-strip A (Fig. 6), and hinge a board each side of it for the covers (Fig. 6). That completes the carpentry. It will be easiest to cover the box before the hinge-strip and covers have been put on, and to tack the cretonne on the hinge-strip and covers before fastening them in place. The handles and the castors go on last.

Have you a shoe blacking case in your room? Very few girls do own one, yet it is an article of great importance to the girl who is particular about keeping her shoes tidy. Fig. 7 shows a practical little blacking case. By making the top removable, the inside of the case may be used as a receptacle for cans and bottles of polish, brushes, and rags; and by padding the under side and covering it with cretonne, the top may be inverted after use, and the blacking case thus converted into the attractive footstool shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 9 shows how four short legs should be nailed to the corners of a square soap box, with the tops projecting just enough to allow for the thickness of the cover, and Fig. 10 shows how the cover boards should be fastened together with the cross strips A and B and a triangular block C should be nailed to it for a rest to push the shoe against.

In covering the blacking case, it is best to omit the inside lining.

CONCERT GIVEN BY AMERICAN SOLDIER BOYS IN FRANCE



In their leisure moments there is no surer method of arousing the good spirits of our boys in France than in "ragging" popular songs on guitars and mandolins. Could these boys be happier? Judging from their facial expression, if that is any indication, these boys are the happiest in the world. An American-made concert for Americans under the Stars and Stripes in the rule in France, and there is nothing these boys of ours enjoy more.

Uncle Sam's Food Lessons

(Special Information Service U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

DO YOU KNOW CORNMEAL?

USING CORNMEAL means service to your country and nourishing food for you.

Try corn bread and see how good it can be. There are many kinds. You will wonder why you didn't use it every day before the war.

It is very nourishing, too. A cupful of cornmeal gives even more fuel to your body than a cupful of wheat flour.

Here is a quick kind of corn bread. Our grandmothers used to make it on a board before the open fire. You can bake it in your oven.

Corn Dodger.

Two cupfuls cornmeal, one teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls fat, one and three-fourths cupfuls boiling water.

Pour the boiling water over the other materials. Beat well. When cool, form into thin cakes and bake 30 minutes in a hot oven. Make 14 biscuits. These crisp little biscuits are good with butter or gravy. Eat them with your meat and vegetables.

Corn Bread.

Corn bread is a good article—is especially good made with sour milk and soda; but sweet milk and baking powder are satisfactory. Eggs improve the flavor and add to the food value, but may be omitted if too expensive.

No. 1. Two cupfuls cornmeal, two cupfuls sweet milk (whole or skim), four teaspoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoonful sugar, two tablespoonfuls fat, one teaspoonful salt, one egg (may be omitted).

No. 2. Two cupfuls cornmeal, two cupfuls sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful sugar, two tablespoonsful fat, one teaspoonful salt, one egg (may be omitted).

Mix ingredients. Add milk, well-beaten egg, and melted fat. Beat well. Take in shallow pan for about 30 minutes.

Corn Helps Us Feed the World.

The more we use the more food can be sent abroad. You need not tire of it, as there are at least 50 ways

to use cornmeal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch, or breakfast.

Here are some suggestions:

Spoon Bread.

An Old Southern Recipe.—Here is an old-fashioned soft spoon bread the Southerners like. With milk or syrup it makes a satisfying meal.

Two cupfuls water, one cupful milk (whole or skim), one cupful cornmeal, one tablespoonful fat, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls salt.

Mix water and cornmeal and bring to the boiling point and cook five minutes. Beat eggs well and add with other materials to the mush. Beat well and bake in a well-greased pan for 25 minutes in a hot oven. Serve from the same dish with a spoon. Enough for six.

Cornmeal and Milk.

Do you use cornmeal mush for a breakfast food? It is both cheap and good. Cooked in skimmed milk instead of water it is extra fine, and the food value of the dish is nearly doubled.

Here is a delicious cornmeal and milk dessert.

Indian Pudding.

Four cupfuls milk (whole or skim), one-fourth cupful cornmeal, three-fourths teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful ginger, one-third cupful molasses.

Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt, and ginger. Pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours in a slow oven, or use your fireless cooker. Serve with milk. This makes a good and nourishing dessert. Serve six.

Cornmeal and Meat.

Cornmeal is good combined with meats. Such a dish is meat in itself. Try this one.

Tamales Pie.

Two cupfuls cornmeal, six cupfuls water, one tablespoonful fat, one onion, two cupfuls tomatoes, one pound hamburger steak.

Make a mush by stirring the cornmeal and one and one-half teaspoons salt into boiling water. Cook 45 minutes. Brown onion in fat, add hamburger and stir until red color disappears. Add salt, pepper, and tomato. A sweet pepper in an addition. Grease baking dish, put in layer of cornmeal mush, add seasoned meat, and cover with mush. Bake one-half hour. Serve six.

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Here are some suggestions:

Hot Breads.

Boston brown bread, hoecake, muffins, biscuits, griddle cakes. Waffles.

Desserts.

Cornmeal molasses cake, apple corn bread, dumplings. Gingerbread, fruit gems.

Hearty Dishes.

Cornmeal croquette, cornmeal fish-balls.

Meat and cornmeal dumplings.

Italian polenta.

Tamales. The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Way of Using It," free from the department of agriculture.

Cornmeal has become Our Ally!

Of course the cynic will make the most of the declaration that the married men in the trenches stand shell shock better than the single ones.

OTTO EIDLITZ

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

VOCATIONAL TRIENNIAL REUNION

The Triennial reunion of the Vocational graduates occurs this spring. Every former graduate from any of the Vocational courses—Agriculture, Business, Bricklaying, Carpentry, Home Science, Nursing, Printing—who finds it possible to be in Berea for Commencement is cordially invited and urged to attend the following events: On the evening of June 4 at 7:30 in the Vocational Chapel, a program will be carried out which will be of vital interest to all alumni. There will be reports from different graduating classes and an account of the work Vocational graduates have been doing since the last Reunion of 1915. On Commencement day, June 5, the exhibition work of the Vocational graduating class of 1918 will take place between 9:00 and 10:00 in the Tabernacle. On Wednesday night at 6:00 the Alumni Banquet will be held in Kentucky Hall. This will be a war banquet, prepared and served by the Home Science Department. A time of good fellowship and inspiration will be enjoyed by all.

JACKSON COUNTY Tyner

Tyner, May 5.—Ezra Messer purchased a farm from H. B. Reynolds for \$200. The property is known as the Bill Rader place.—Sam Messer purchased T. P. Bullock's farm, for which he paid \$2,100.—Mrs. Charlotte Reynolds is very poorly at this writing.—Calvin Mullins is very sick with pneumonia, but is thought to be a little better today.—Green Jones had a nervous prostration last night, and it was thought he would not live, but he is greatly improved today. The chances are that he may recover.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cook a bouncing boy. Mother and little one are doing nicely.—We are sorry to report the death of Thurman Dunigan, of this place, who went to Ohio and enlisted in the army. He was stationed at Columbus, O. He served only one month, when he took pneumonia; then just lived five days. His brother, W. M. Dunigan, was with him when he died. It seemed that his mind was on the duty he owed his country, as the last words he ever spoke were that he did not feel sick, and wanted to go back to his company, as he did not want to miss the roll call. They brought him home for interment in the family cemetery. The entire community joins in extending their sympathy to the bereaved family.

Foxtown

Foxtown, May 11.—Farmers are getting along well with their work. The worst trouble is getting seed corn.—Messrs. Wm. Bennet and Wm. Moore of Indian Creek passed through recently with a load of seed corn.—N. J. Coyle is still on the sick list.—Died, a few days ago, Mrs. Gilbert Hobbs. She was a daughter of Alex Moore, who lives near Grassy Springs.—Mrs. Rachel Farmers of Bradshaw is visiting her son, Delbert King, this week.—Rev. Wm. Lynch preached at Sand Spring last Saturday and Sunday.

Parrot

Parrot, May 13.—We are enjoying these warm growing days. Everybody is at work, trying to raise most all the varieties of food and feed.—Jessie McCowan and family of Laurel County were visiting the latter's parents at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Rachel Price returned home last Saturday from Hamilton, O., where she has been the past three weeks.—Andrew Cornelius lost a good mare last week.—E. T. Gurnett preached to a large crowd of people at Letter Box Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday.—A boy

was born to Mr. and Mrs. Riley Browning recently.—Richard Price bought a mare from A. J. Baker for the sum of \$150.—Oscar Wyatt and wife, who have been in Hamilton, O., came in last Saturday evening.

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, May 8.—The epidemic of whooping cough is raging in this community. The disease was widely scattered before anyone knew the trouble.—There was a crowd of young folk entertained at the home of James Baker, Saturday evening. It seems to have been a surprise party.—We were glad to have the string bands from Berea and Clover Bottom with us Sunday, May 5. They met at Brown Powell's. Everybody reports a splendid time.—Everybody come to the regular meeting at Kerby Knob, Saturday and Sunday, May 11 and 12.—We are glad to have as many as possible with us.

MADISON COUNTY Wallacetown

Wallacetown, May 11.—We are having plenty of rain. Farmers say their corn is coming up good. They have taken great care in selecting their seed corn.—Tobacco setting will begin just as soon as the farmer can work up his land. Tobacco plants are unusually early in this vicinity. Gardens are all looking fine.—Enoch Greek of Hiatsville was in our town Sunday to see his old neighbors.—John Kidd and Miss Arala Brewer were married last week.—Pat Ballard and Miss Myrtle Botkin were married May 11th.—The little son of James Ogg, who was operated on the second time, is improving.—Miss Annie Burns is visiting at J. S. Wilson's.—Bloodford Jennings is superintending the Wallacetown Baptist Sunday-school. Everybody is invited to attend.

Panola

Panola, May 13.—There were several of the young folks who attended meeting at Knoblick this week held by the Rev. Lawrence Johnson, from Tuesday until Friday.—Gordon Powell of Red Lick and Miss Bessie French were married on the 9th. We wish them a long and happy life.—The Rev. Lawrence Johnson preached at the Thomas school house Saturday night and Sunday to a large crowd each sermon.—Miss Myrtle Coffey of Mohly is visiting relatives in this vicinity this week.—James A. Fry is reported some better.—Nea Mohly of Ohio brought the remains of his little infant child here for burial on the 10th of this month.—Mr. Dawson Elliott, of Richmond, Ind., who has been visiting friends at this place, was called home on the 11th to attend the funeral of his wife.—John Benge returned home on the 11th from Camp Zachary Taylor, where he has been visiting his son, Ray Benge, who is in the hospital with measles, and has had to undergo an operation.—Edward W. Mills will speak at the Thomas school house on Tuesday night, May 13. Everybody invited.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, May 13.—Charlie Baker has returned from Benham.—The Rev. Mr. Cornelius filled his appointment at Silver Creek Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson entertained to dinner, Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mitchell, Joe Roach, and William Davis.—Master Vincent Lewis has recovered from mumps. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bowman are spending a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bowman.—Helen Bowman spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. "Buck" Johnson.—Richard and Raymond Gay spent Monday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson.—The people of this community were very sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Cale Johnson, of Indianapolis. She was formerly of this place.—Sherd and Alva Baker went to Valley View, Friday, on business.—Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Chestnut spent the week-end at Conway.

Big Hill

Big Hill, May 13.—The Rev. Mr.

Cornelius filled his appointment at Pilot Knob last Saturday and Sunday. A large crowd attended Sunday.—Henry Estes, who has been sick for eight months, is very low, and not expected to live many days.—Messrs. Mat and Whit Green have bought out Mr. Irvin Hunter and James Green on Red Lick.—Mrs. Joe Reece is very sick.—John Reece left to serve his country a few days ago. Mrs. Joe Alexander died from pneumonia a few days ago. She was a true Christian of Pilot Knob Church, a loving mother and wife. She was faithful in many things, especially to attend the sick. She leaves a husband, three sons, and four daughters to mourn. One son living in Paris, Ky.; the other children live near her home. She left a host of friends. She remarked to her friends, before she died, that "Twas so sweet to trust in Jesus." She was laid to rest in Pilot Knob Cemetery. Rev. Howard Hudson and Louis VanWinkle conducted the service.—Mrs. N. B. Chasteen, mother of H. J. Chasteen, died May 9, 1918. She was laid to rest in the Berea Cemetery. She had been an invalid of heart dropsy for some time. She leaves a husband and six children and a multitude of friends to mourn her absence. Three girls and three boys, M. A. Chasteen lives at Falmont, Ky.; J. G. Chasteen at Palomina, Ky.; H. T. Chasteen at Big Hill; Mrs. F. H. Ambrose at Berea, Ky.; Mrs. E. B. Ogg, Berea; Mrs. T. J. Todd, Paint Lick. She joined the Baptist Church at 21 years of age, after which she moved her membership to Silver Creek Church, where she has been a member for about twenty-five years. She was seventy-four years old, and lived a true Christian life. These mothers will be missed in the homes and community.

Kingston

Kingston, May 13.—George Hamilton has gone to Owingsley and Lee on business.—Mrs. Louis Brandenburg, of Richmond, and Mrs. J. Combs and little son, Clayton, of Pekin, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arch Hamilton one day last week.—Sergt. John W. Webb, who has been in the officers training school at Camp Casler, Battle Creek, Mich., returned last week after a ten days' visit to his parents, Mr. and Mr. D. W. Webb.—Mrs. M. F. Flannery returned last week from a visit to her little granddaughter, Mildred Susan Tinsley. Mrs. Tinsley will be remembered as Miss Ethel Flannery.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Todd of Brasfield were Kingston visitors Sunday.—Miss Archie Maquin has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Maude Cox, in Lexington; also attending the races.—Miss Martha Dean, who had her tonsils removed at the Robinson Hospital, is at home now and somewhat improved.—Farmers are about thru planting corn. Wheat is in better condition than ever known.—Fruit is scarce. The frost last week did some damage to potatoes and tomato plants.—Eggs are selling at 20 cents per dozen, hens from 20 to 22 cents per lb.

Coyle

Coyle, May 11.—Several of the farmers in this neighborhood are thru planting corn.—Ossie and Opal Broughton, after a three weeks stay with their grandparents, returned to their home in Irvine Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitaker are being visited this week by the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dixson.—Mr. and Mrs. Butler Blanton spent last Saturday night with Jim Powell's family at Needmore.—Several from this place attended preaching at Speedwell conducted by Brother Hindspeth of Berea.

OWSLEY COUNTY Surgeon

Surgeon, May 6.—Among the farmers of this community no "slackers" can be found, for even the old "goods box whittlers" are marching through the country to the tune of Gee, Kingley Geel!—Our neighbors are raising not only an abundance of wheat, corn, beans, and potatoes, but also enough tomatoes, strawberries, apples, etc. to meet home demands and supplying the canning factories of this community.—The Rev. H. G. Roberts, a minister loved most by those who knew him best, filled his regular appointment at Royal Oak Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Moore and family of Elias, Jackson County, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Smith of this place.—Misses Laura, Loda, and Dillie Pierson attended Union Church at Nathanton, Sunday.—Nelson Hurst made a business trip to



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speaking at Beaver Pond last Tuesday night with Edward W. Mills as speaker.—The Rev. L. Johnson is holding a few days' meeting at Knob Lick with large attendance. Mrs. Sarah Campbell visited her sister, Mrs. Bell Chrissman, near Palomina, one day last week.—Miss Dorothy Richardson of Red Lick visited Miss Ann Bucknell at this place last Sunday.—Miss Ann Bucknell, who is attending school at 83rd Street, was visiting home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Gordon Powell and Miss Bessie French were at the home of her sister, Mrs. Elvira Richardson, of Knob Lick; the Rev. L. Johnson officiated.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Conway

Conway, May 13.—The Rev. Brother Gooch filled his regular appointment at Fair View Church Saturday night and Sunday with large attendance.—Mrs. Minnie Hess from Richmond visited friends at this place last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cox and little son, Orval, from Wildie visited their parents, Mrs. James Cox Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Susie Beldon and her little nephew, James Russell, from Paris, are visiting her mother at Snider this week.—Cash Johnson of Three Links visited his brother Tom, Saturday night and Sunday.—Walter Wren made a business trip to Berea Monday.—Mrs. Owen Terpin of Brodhead visited her granddaughter, Mrs. L. Cox, last week.—Mrs. Matt Howard, who has had the measles, is able to be out again.

Scoville

Scoville, May 9.—The Rev. Wm. Marcus of Vincent closed a week's meeting at Cliffton last Sunday. There were two additions and one of them was baptized Sunday afternoon.—Sunday-school at Cliffton is progressing nicely with good attendance.—Miss Nannie Bonds left for Dayton, O., to-day where she will make an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. M. F. Flannery.—The school election passed off very quietly with Messrs. George Mainous and M. M. Flannery elected as trustees.—Mrs. M. G. Strong of Lexington is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mainous.

GARRARD COUNTY Harmony

Harmony, May 12.—G. B. Colson and wife attended the sale of Toda Wells at Crab Orchard last week, and report that everything sold high.—Dave Collett of this place bought a lot of corn at the Wells' sale paying \$7.75 per barrel.—W. H. Bryant of Cartersville preached at Harmony Baptist Church last Sunday.—The Rev. W. M. G. Hutchins and wife attended church at Holdens last Sunday and took dinner with John Tankersley and wife of that place.—The Misses Mae Jones and Elsie Hutchins were visiting at Mrs. McHugh's last week.—Dave Collett had the misfortune to lose a nice mule colt last week. We are buying some nice rains which were badly needed.—Old Uncle Jim Collett of this place has gone to visit his children in Grant County, Ky.—Lucky to The Citizen!

ESTILL COUNTY Locust Branch

Locust Branch, May 10.—Since the weather has become warmer people are beginning to plant corn.—The big frost which fell May 2d did much damage to early plants.—There was a large crowd attended

Wildie, May 13.—T. G. Reynolds is attending court at Mt. Vernon.

Miss Sallie Stewart went to Bremen Saturday for a few days' stay.

Jesse Wren has purchased an auto.—Miss Gladwin Proctor of Bremen is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Coffey.—Mrs. John Treadway of Terre Haute, Ind., is with her mother, Mrs. W. A. Coffey, for a few days.—Miss Addie Phillips spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Myrtle Lambert at Snider.—Miss Phillips went to Covington Friday; came back Sunday with a new "Ford."—Mrs. Estuar Hayes continues very low.—Misses Ottie Jones and Ruthie Lewis were home from Berea school Sunday and Monday.

—Some of the farmers are having a little trouble with their corn not coming up good.—The heavy rain we had Sunday night will put the people bound with the farming.

—Mrs. Will Brannaman is improving.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, May 6.—The Rev. James Lunsford, of Dreyfus, came over last Saturday and preached three excellent sermons at the Log Lick Christian Church. We hope Brother Lunsford will preach here the rest of this year. J. H. Dawson, wife, and little daughter, Helen Ford, of Winchester, visited Dr. A. T. Neal and wife last Sunday.—The Sunday School at this place is just getting along fine with a large attendance.

The little child of Ben Stone's, who was burned so bad about two months ago, was burned in the family grave yard last Saturday.—Measles and whooping cough have been very prevalent in this part of Clark County for several weeks past.—Bert Kerr took a load of cane seed to Winchester last Saturday, which he sold at \$3 a bushel.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wilt, of College Hill, was brought here last Thursday and buried in the Log Lick cemetery. The bereaved parents have our sympathy.



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